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Much Gold in Decayed Vegetation at SW Edge of Timmins

Mountjoy Township, Ontario

Full Cell Claim	131996	in	42A06K166
Boundary Claim	530460	in	42A06K145
Boundary Claim	162124	in	42A06K165
Boundary Claim	148582	in	42A06K185
Boundary Claim	204721	in	42A06K186

Report by Hermann Daxl, M.Sc.(Minex), Claim Holder

Timmins, 6 January 2020

[Français]

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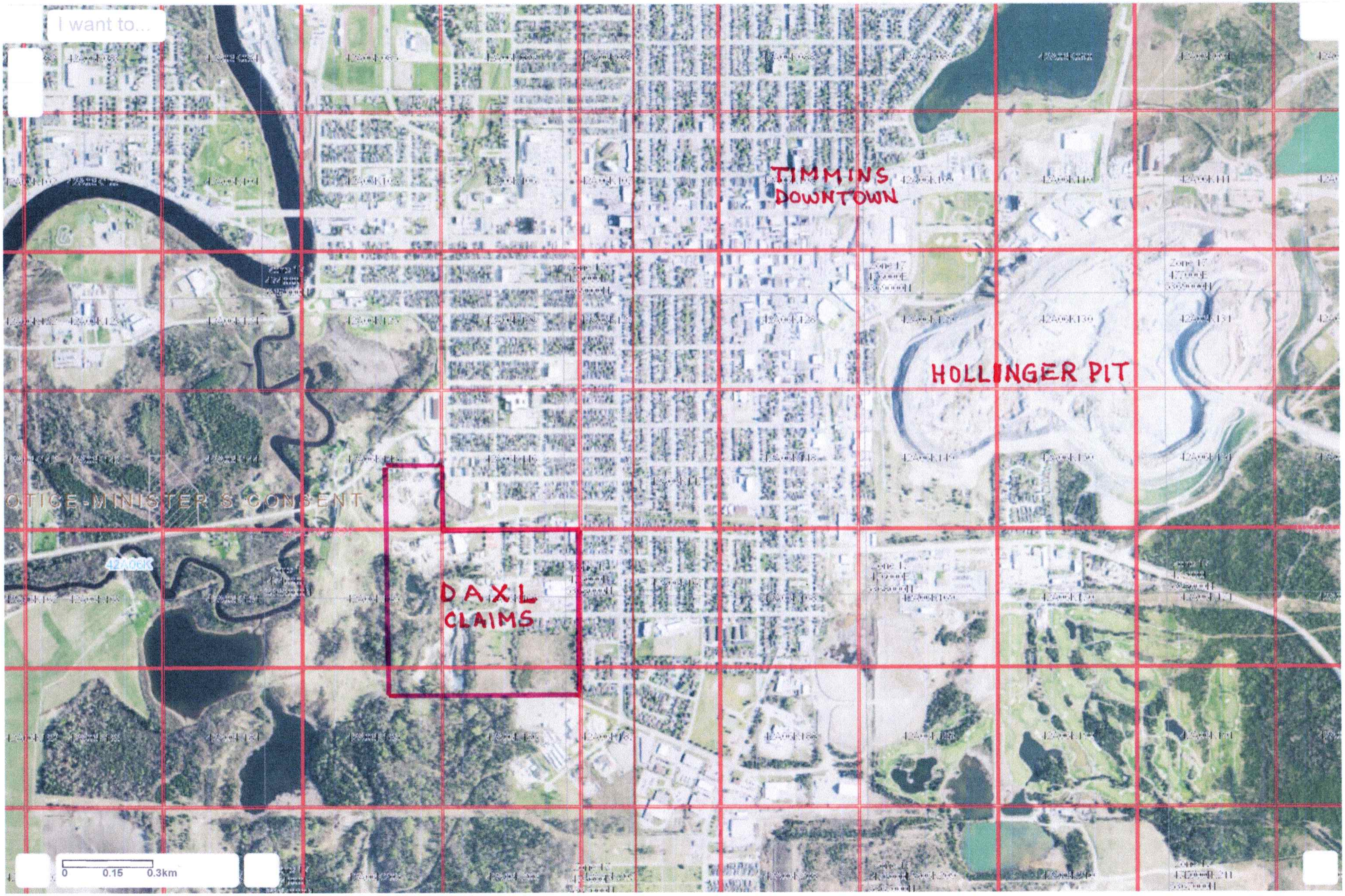

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UTM ▲ Zone: 17
Easting:
Northing:

0 50 100m

Scale 1: 4,514 Go

[Français]

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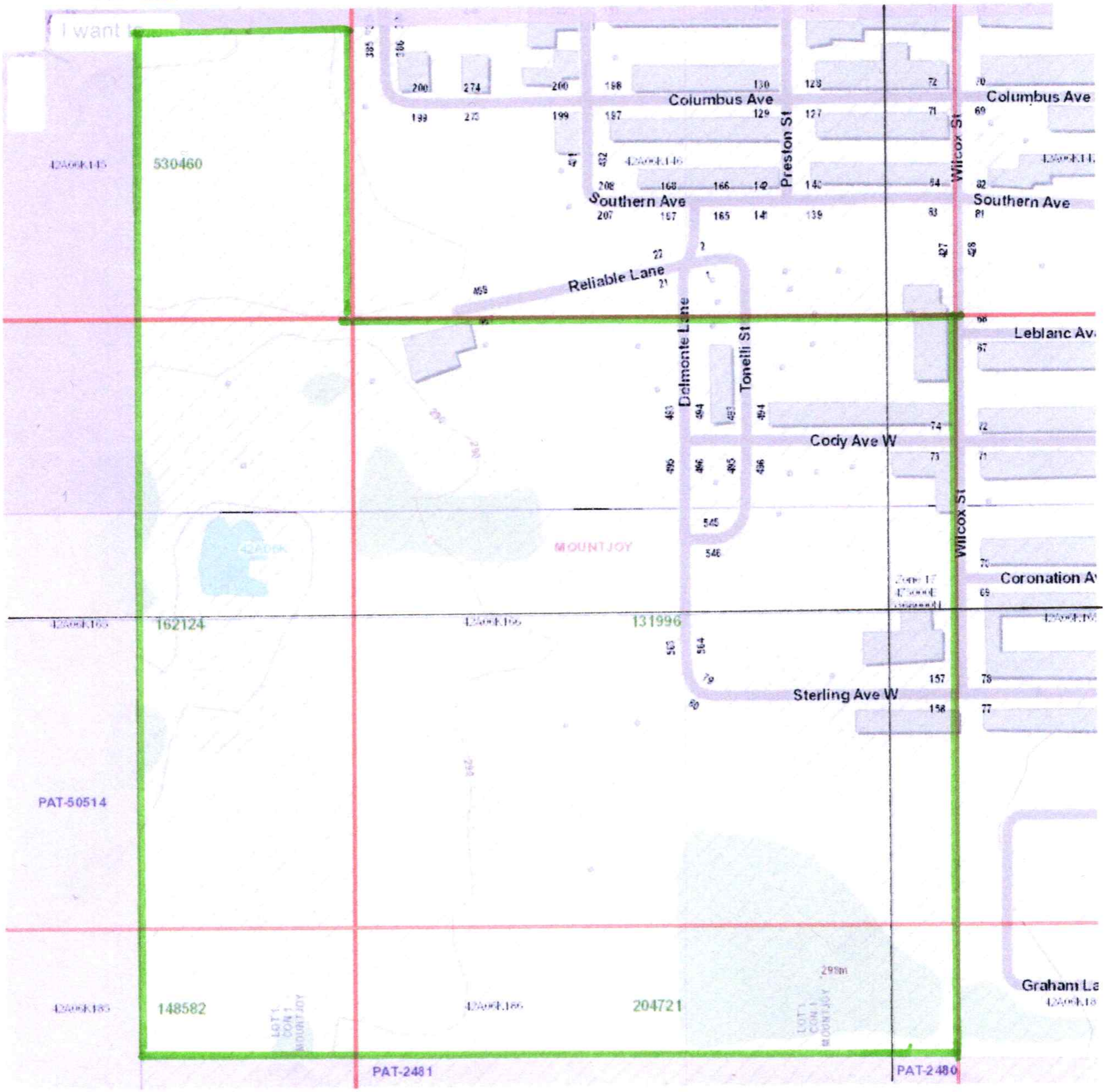

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Introduction

A strong gold anomaly on my five unpatented mining claims, 131996, 530460, 162124, 148582, 204721, shows in decayed vegetation from 0 - 6 cm depth (K) into soil, despite the 60 m overburden of glaciolacustrine sand, silt, clay (DTC), and possibly hard-pans as further west. The repeated values up to the 61 ppb gold near the western boundary can come only from bedrock. The elevated molybdenum in the southeast needs more work.

It has been known since 1556 that ore elements accumulate above ore deposits. My method combines soil and vegetation sampling. I remove all inorganic material that would dilute or contaminate. Impregnated and already concentrated by decay, the remaining plant material contains values well above detection limits for reliable analyses.

My five claims straddle the SW edge of the town of Timmins, around Delmonte Lane. The surface rights belong to owners of homes in the northeast, businesses in the center, and are mostly sand pits in the west. Gold is mined in the new Hollinger Pit only 1.1 km ENE near the center of Timmins. Overburden may be thin in the east, but is still 50 m thick down by the Mountjoy River adjacent in the west. Mining would probably need to be underground.

Previous Work

There is no record of any exploration work on my claims, and no conductor is shown on the OGS map. The assumed graywacke in the western third (T-359), under the sand pits, is restricted by nearby drill holes of 1922 (T-141) along the river, which reported tuff, fragmental volcanics, or greenstone, similar to holes 9 and 11 of 1946 (T-24) adjacent in the south. Only hole 27 of 1946 there reported major beds of sediments. Excepting holes 29 and 30, the 1922 holes were vertical and less than 10 m into bedrock. Gold was found nearby as a trace with pyrite in hole 29 of 1922, and as 1 g/t Au over 1 ft in hole 11 of 1946.

Present Work

I collected the 34 samples (8001`- 8025 and 8036 - 8044) between 24 July and 14 September 2019, prepared <250 micron sievings from them, and filled the vials myself, following the procedures described in the attached lecture handout. Please also refer to the attached maps with sample spots and gold values, and the lab results with annotations. The analyses were done by neutron activation, Code 2 B Vegetation, double irradiation time at extra cost, for the

7cm3 medium vials, and only 8018 also by Ultratrace 2, aqua regia, all by Activation Laboratories Ltd. in Ancaster, Ontario. Sievings 8005, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20, were resubmitted with the new numbers 8046 - 8051, and the results were comparable. Standards and blanks were correct.

Molybdenum in southeast

In addition, samples 8003, 8012, 8018, 8021, were analyzed by vegetation method, 1 g unashed in HNO_3 topped with HCl, by ALS Canada Ltd., Vancouver, to crosscheck molybdenum from neutron activation, which was confirmed to be quite elevated in the black muck of the shallow swamp in the southeast. Such values were found over the high-grade molybdenite occurrence at Alike Lakes (my assessment work report 1338). However, all 13 values of samples 8001 - 8013 from 1.31 to 3.94 ppm Mo should be checked by Ultratrace 2, aqua regia, and the possibility for industrial contamination investigated. Despite high Mo, copper was unusually low in 8003 and 8012. Bedrock seems to be quite close here.

Zinc and arsenic also agreed with neutron activation, and are similar to somewhat elevated compared to other projects in the region, and no correlation with gold is apparent. Neutron activation is not reliable for nickel and does not show copper, but no further anomalies are indicated by the only 5 aqua regia analyses, whereby gold also agreed but is less reliable.

Consistently high gold values

Decayed vegetation from 0 - 6 cm depth (K) consists of interwoven rootlets, decayed leaves, needles, or mold, and is combined from several spots over less than 40 m for each sample, as shown in my 6-minute video > `https://youtu.be/zHqkvo0wSI0` < . The K samples 8014 - 8018, 8038, were quite pure organics and had the highest gold values <61 ppb Au.

On the southwest clayey silt hill such material was too thin on clay and the organics could not be extracted. Sample 8044 of 90% such silt and clay sieved <250 micron returned only 7 ppb Au, although the adjacent 125-250 micron sievings 8016 of decayed vegetation (K) with only 5% fine sand returned 39 ppb Au. The <125 micron 95 % silt-clay portion 8026 of sample 8024 returned 1.7 ppb Au versus 4.4 ppb Au of the 125-250 micron sample with 35 % sand and clay. This also precludes any presence of sparse gold particles in TC, which would have gone mostly into the <125 um fraction. Results are therefore annotated with sieve sizes. DTC do not contaminate, but can dilute significantly.

The dilution by the coarser sand-silt is more drastic, as seen in 8015 with only a trace of fine sand and 40 - 61 ppb Au, versus its extract 8028 with 40 % fine sand-silt with 14 ppb Au, both sieved <250 micron. This is also seen in the southeast from the 125-250 micron sievings 8019 with only 3% fine sand and 12-14 ppb Au, but no detectable gold in its <125 micron sievings 8027 with 80 % fine sand. Fine panning of the extracted DTC from samples 8019, 8021, 8023, 8025, also revealed no gold nor sulfides, and only very minor magnetite.

As usual, sand, silt, and clay therefore dilute samples, and even clay seems to be a very poor scavenger if at all. Results are therefore annotated with volume percent of DTC as per visual inspection, and especially the higher values should have been boosted, but were not. DTC are also evident from the higher mass of the vials of equal volume (except 8049), and from elevated values of CoCrHfScLaCeNdSm due to DTC. Considering the mass 2 : 1 of silt versus organics, the gold value of a sample with 25% DTC would have to be boosted by 66%, and with 33 % DTC would have to be doubled. If so, the highest values would still be K samples 8015 and 8018, adjacent northwest of the waterfilled sandpit, with several others only somewhat lower, but then less reliable.

In the southeast, only swampy black muck (M) could be sampled, at the annotated depths, which usually does not scavenge gold, and here also the values are negligible. Sand or bedrock was reached within 110 cm as annotated. However, such western black muck under K sample 8018 with 57 and 19 ppb Au was sampled at 15, 40, 65, 100 cm depths from surface, and had 18, 8, 9, 7 ppb Au respectively. That western elevated swamp with huge trees had been drained by the adjacent deep sandpit and only M sample 8042 at 1m depth was wet like in a usual swamp, with no bottom reached. Lack of groundwater movement and much gold in bedrock may have allowed the black muck to scavenge some gold, with values increasing only near surface, where elements accumulate.

The difference between the two swamps contradicts speculation that gold dust had settled out of the atmosphere around Timmins. It is more plausible that the widespread gold emanates from great depth, or is diffused and attenuated by the 60 m overburden in the west. The gold can come only from the rock below, and according to the high values, there should be much.

Andesite flow outcrop

My 3 rock samples Daltex-1 to 3 are from a 1m2 flat outcrop of andesite flow on a trail near the southeast boundary at NAD83, 475023E - 5367847N, beside black muck samples 8011 - 12. As per different 1m-boulders dug up in adjacent basements, overburden is only 2 m around here. The dry black muck of the drained swamp rests on sand at 70 cm. The outcrop does not vibrate, even to bare feet, when hit with a sledge hammer, and is a small peak. At 5 m SW bedrock is at 1 m under muck and sand, similar to several tests around it. This shallow black muck on sand continues over the flat field westward to samples 8014 and 8019, with few small spots of cobbles reaching surface.

The outcrop contains sparse <6 mm pyrite cubes, but analyses returned no values for Au, Pt, Pd, Ag, As, nor base metals. A panned concentrate with 1% pyrite also had no values. Please refer to the attached analyses Daltex-1 to 3.

The weathered surface is lighter greenish-gray, only somewhat softer, jagged and leached. The fresh rock is medium greenish-gray, very fine grained, hardness 5, nonmagnetic, without fizz except for its powder and sparse calcite stringers. Local angular autoclasts and cuspate voids, with a stretched texture, speak for a viscous flow. The minor cleavage is coated with sericite. Fractures or shears of attitudes 33/45, 170/60, 305/80 (right hand dip) were measured.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The high gold values in decayed vegetation here can only come from bedrock gold. The thick overburden may attenuate or diffuse values. Sand, silt, clay do not carry gold here and could not have contaminated samples. These inorganics were removed where possible to prevent dilution.

A continuation of the gold zone from the Hollinger Pit only 1.1 km ENE is rather logical and underground mining from there may be possible. I found no record of any exploration on my claims, yet the next step should be several deep drill holes. With all the large sand pits this should be quite possible.

Unless there was industrial contamination, there may also be a molybdenum deposit, as compared to my work report 1338 of Alike Lakes.

Respectfully submitted,

Timmins, 6 January 2020 Hermann Daxl, M.Sc. (Minex)

Grab some dirt - find a mine

Yes, you can find a mine on one claim unit in a few days work, if there is one !

You can also qualify and prioritize your drill targets.

This lecture is not about the vast science of soil sampling, but about the very specific method of **decayed vegetation sampling that works for gold and base metals in the Timmins region.** I would not completely rule out gold, if there is none in a sample, but if there really is, it can only be from rock within 50 m horizontally. Therefore 30 chosen samples can adequately cover a claim unit in just two days. I have tested the method, which I learned during my M.Sc. studies at Queen's University (Neil O'Brian), over six gold occurrences, also zinc and copper, and perfected it to work extremely well. However, to convince yourself, try it yourself over your known zones, gold or base metals, whereby you can also test your work. If it does not work for you, tell me.

The scientific name of the **decayed vegetation** I sample is mor, which I had never heard before. I call it the **decay horizon** or **K,** because that is were most decay of organics happens. It is quite apparent in the forests around Timmins, where the humus usually rests on fine sand. On clay it may be very thin, so greater care is necessary. **After brushing aside the loose debris, there is an interwoven carpet of rootlets, mold, fungi, decayed leaves and needles, from 0 to 6 cm depth, which you just grab and rip up** (https://youtu.be/zHgkvo0wSI0). One such small handful from each of 5 - 10 dry spots within a 10 - 20 m radius make a good-size sample. Avoid sand, silt, clay, charcoal, sticks, or greens. Seeds can stay in. There usually are no insects nor worms. Rings, watches, bracelets, or necklaces must never be worn when handling any samples.

This therefore is not a so-called humus sample, because humus has two more parts below it, moder and mull, and usually contains sand, silt, or clay. Also, I have never had high values in the usually underlying white leached sand nor the enriched brown B-horizon which other methods sample. So I am not surprised of their poor reputation.

It helps to envisage the hypothesis, that metal ions tend to migrate to surface, and also are taken up by rootlets and end up in leaves. This all fits my observations. Some metals (gold, zinc, copper, nickel, chromium, manganese, molybdenum, etc.) get therefore concentrated in these organics. I had repeated samples of <1500 ppb Au above a quartz-vein that ran 17000 ppb (17 g/t), which proves also direct migration. This and other veins had a halo of 25m, <100 ppb Au, which can be attributed only to fallen leaves and needles, because the underlying swamp muck had no gold. **I have proven this simple method for gold, copper, nickel, zinc, molybdenum, bismuth, cesium, arsenic. It even worked over 20 m thick clay or 60 m sand overburden.**

Favorable sample spots are where water can evaporate, even some 2m wide humps, or higher ground around trees. Possibly small valley floors may be better than ridges, however, flowing groundwater may intercept and dissipate the migrating metal ions, and not allow later concentration. The center of a sample is plotted with GPS, as selected sites are preferable to systematic sampling at line pickets. No statistical treatment is required; elements occur where you find them. Notes can be limited to peculiarities to remember the location, as discoveries need further work anyway.

Sample preparation requires special care and is best done in-house. Even if a lab listens, and follows special instructions, you will have to live with short-cuts. So here is my method. I spread the samples without delay on paper towels on 10-inch square paper plates, which I change whenever they are getting too damp. The lower towels can be dried and re-used. This takes two days, which is less than in open paper envelopes even in a car in the sun, as air circulation is necessary. An oven would have to be less than 50 degrees Celsius, and likely is too small. Then a sample needs to be rubbed or rolled with a glass bottle in a glass bowl to loosen enough fine organics for sieving <250 micron with a 1/4 mm plastic coffee filter. This work is fine-dusty and needs to be done outside or with a good exhaust fan. Any obvious sand or charcoal must not be crushed but removed before by swirling the bowl.

After sieving, if still some sand is visible, further dry swirling in a plastic gold pan will bring the organics to the top like scum which can be skimmed off clean. The rest can be panned with water, but is pretty useless. Bracket sieving to 125-250 micron may also help to remove silt or clay, but clay dries very hard and even finely crushed it may not release the wanted organics. Maceration by a lab also needs special attention, but then how do you get the details for further adjustment in evaluation. Also coarser organics have somewhat lower values due to dilution with wood. The homogenized sievings need to be checked with a hand lens to estimate final sand and also silt content. Clay may show only as color and weight. Careful collection can usually safe such extra work.

It is also very important to homogenize the sievings by rolling and overlapping using a bent sheet of paper, like labs used to do with pulps on a mat. Tightly packed samples stay homogenized. Keep left-overs in sachets, do not shake them. Collecting a heaped double-handful of such decayed vegetation, will yield the necessary 5 - 10 g of sievings.

The only reliable analysis for gold in such samples is by neutron activation, which however is not suitable for some base metal anomalies (e.g. nickel), and does not show copper. As samples are basically organics, I use Actlabs INAA, code 2B, vegetation, but fill their medium vials (7cm3 like a pinkie finger) myself to press as much as possible into them. I submit the varying tara (vial, stopper, label) for each, and weigh also each full vial so I can check for mix-up. They report the net weight (mass) from which one also can estimate roughly, whether a sample is diluted by silt or clay. The method is usually for 15-g briquettes, so that special double irradiation time has to be ordered for vials, for which they charge extra. Sandy samples or low inorganic standards are recognized and tolerated by the lab. They use organic standards. A lab order and shipment best include warnings, "very low-grade vegetation - keep away from rock pulps". Still contamination may happen, but all values >10 ppb Au need to be investigated further anyway. For base metals in such samples I send 2 - 4 g densely packed in a sachet to Actlabs for Ultratrace 2 - aqua regia ICP-OES/MS, but any values for gold thereby are admittedly not reliable for various reasons. Similar vegetation analyses include platinum, which may be worth a try.

Prospecting must include swamps and swampy areas where the described decayed vegetation may not exist. I therefore bring a Dutch auger in the bush, also useful as a walking stick, a weapon against bears, and to at least occasionally probe the deeper overburden. Bedrock is sometimes near enough to be scanned with the Beep Mat.

I use the auger in swampy areas to sample the deeper dense black muck, which works well for copper, nickel, chromium, but not so well for gold, zinc, lead, manganese. Water movement may flush out elements, therefore I try for the deepest and densest muck, but stay clear above any inorganic bottom. A closed two-handful from one auger hole will do, noting the sample depth. I wrap this ball with paper towels and squeeze out the water, before letting it dry with the decay samples.

Sampling the lake bottom sludge may be the only way to explore lakes, from a canoe or best on the ice in late March - early April in just above freezing weather. A 16 cm (6 inch) diameter hand ice auger will do. A bomb will not reach the dense sludge which works well for sulfur and base metals, but I had no occasion to test it for gold yet. A soil auger with extensions may be necessary, but water is usually shallow, so a dry 5m wooden pole makes it easier with less than 4 m of water. Sludge can be 10 m thick, but I got similar values throughout. I use a strong plastic bottle with the bottom cut off and a strong insulated cable tied around near the bottom to pull on one side. I push it 1 m into the sludge, then remove the pole before pulling. The bottle will tilt and scoop up a good lump. I remove the stopper from the bottle to drain the water, then dump the lump on the snow to drain further and collect it on my return.

Decay, muck, and sludge, have different concentration levels, and must be plotted as such. I suggest to add K, M, L to the values. Sample preparation and analyses are the same for all three. Notes of consistency (woody, fibrous, grainy, sticky, smeary), crushablility, color, of M and L may be revealing.

So before you drill, do your shareholders a favor. Or before you lose a claim, grab some dirt. It takes a week to get a batch to the lab, then it takes at least 3-4 weeks to get the results for gold. A follow up again takes as much time, but a report for assessment credit is simple (see map). The best time to sample is May and October-November, like any work in the bush. In summer you raise clouds of flies from humus, and visibility for choosing sample spots may be difficult. Allow for some drying after a rain, but I doubt that seasons affects the metals. The gardening claw is in your hand now, but you can still phone me for help or advice, for set-up, organizing, or training, including field work.
Hermann Daxl, M.Sc. (Minex), 705-264-4929.

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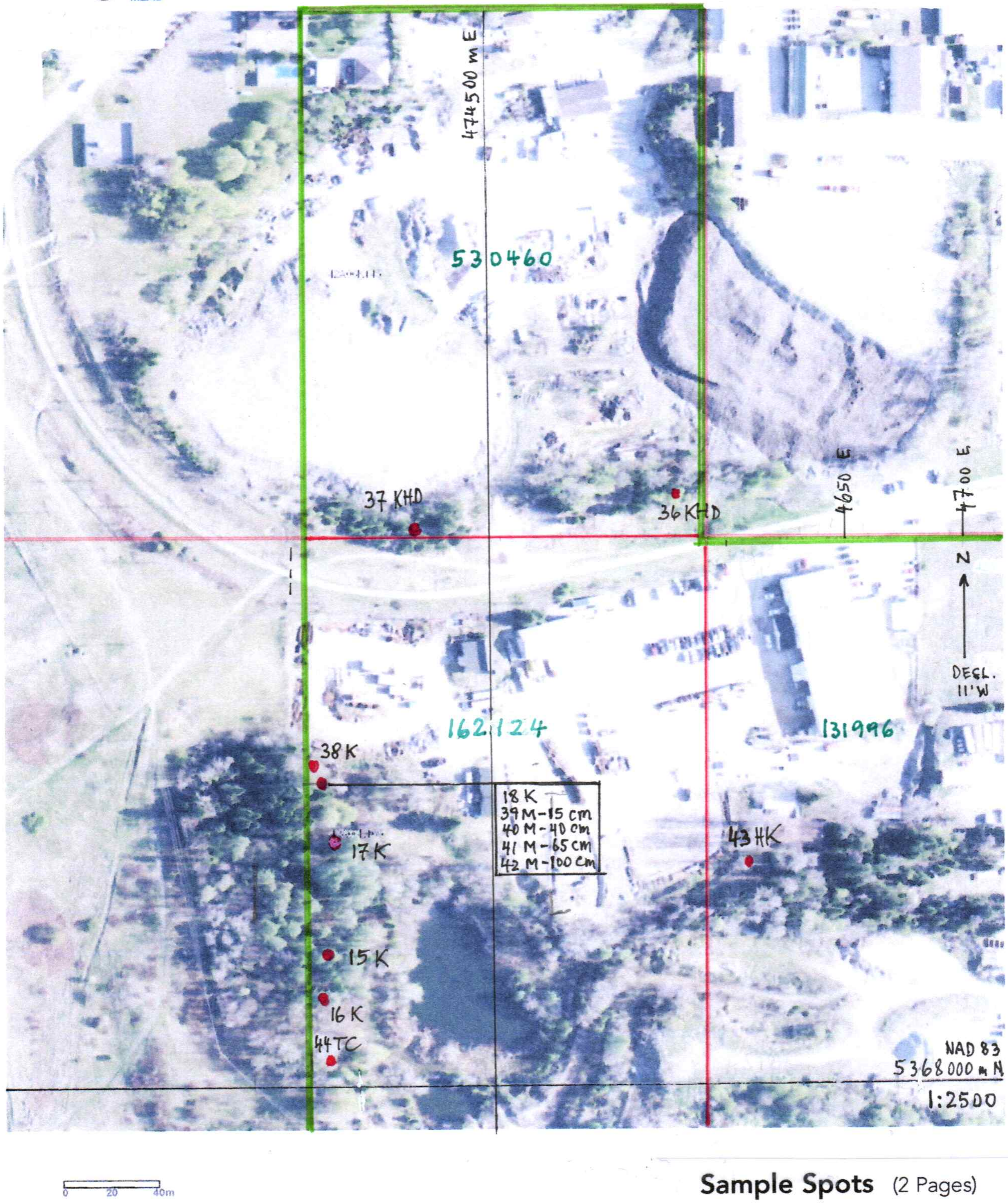


Sample Spots (2 Pages)

Decayed Vegetation (in KHDTCM)

8001 - 25, 36 - 44

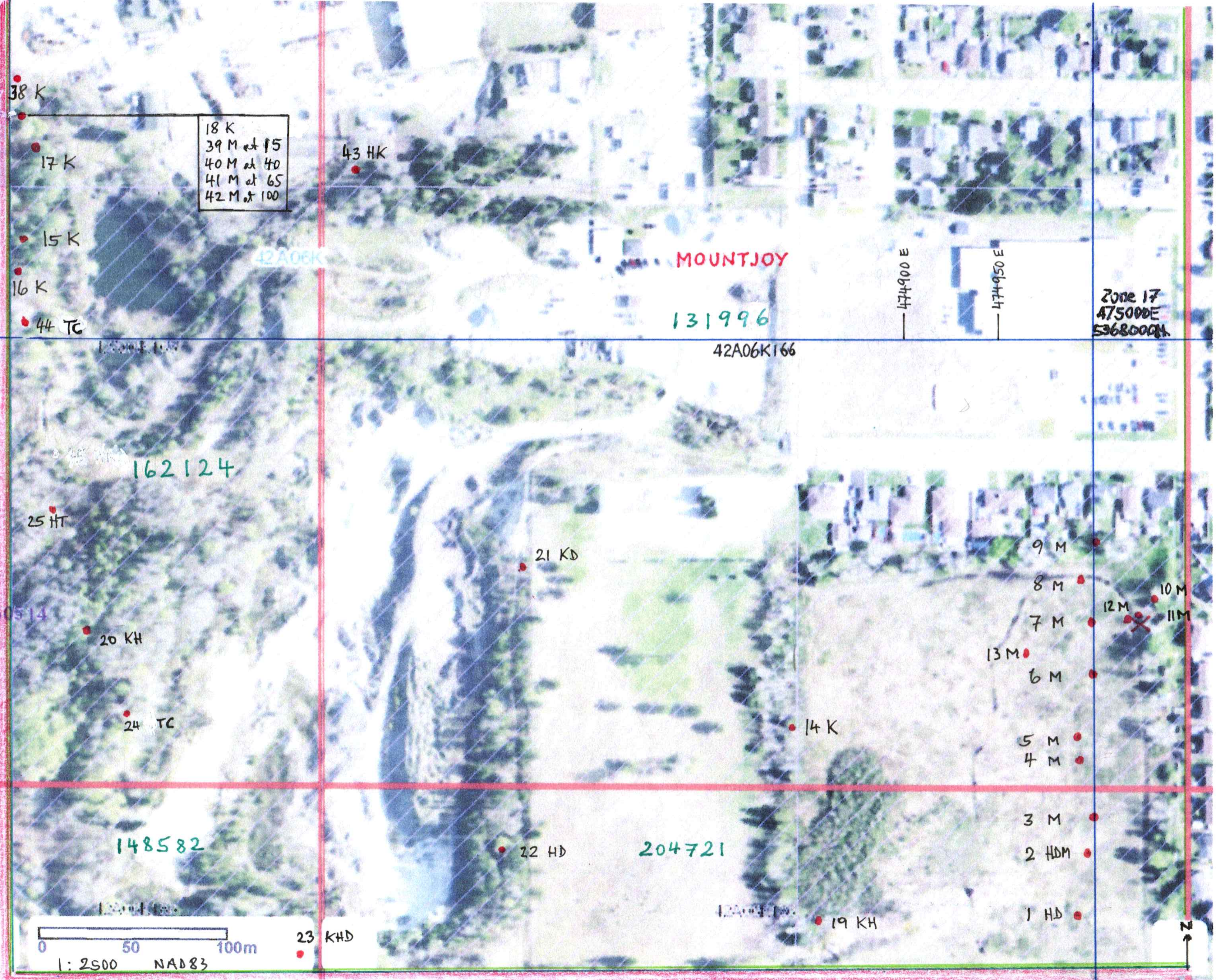
1 : 2500

SW of Reliable Lane, Timmins

by H. Daxl - 30 Dec 2019

Legend:

K=Top 0 - 6 cm, H=Humus muck, D=Sand, T=Silt, C=Clay, M=Black Swamp Muck at cm depth.


38 K
18 K
39 M at 15
40 M at 40
41 M at 65
42 M at 100
17 K
43 HK
15 K
42A06K
16 K
MOUNTJOY
474900 E
474950 E
Zone 17
475000E
5368000N
44 TC
131996
42A06K166
162124
25 HT
21 KD
9 M
8 M
10 M
12 M
11 M
7 M
20 KH
13 M
6 M
24 TC
14 K
5 M
4 M
3 M
148582
22 HD
204721
2 HDM
1 HD
19 KH
23 KHD
0
50
100m
1 : 2500
NAD83
N

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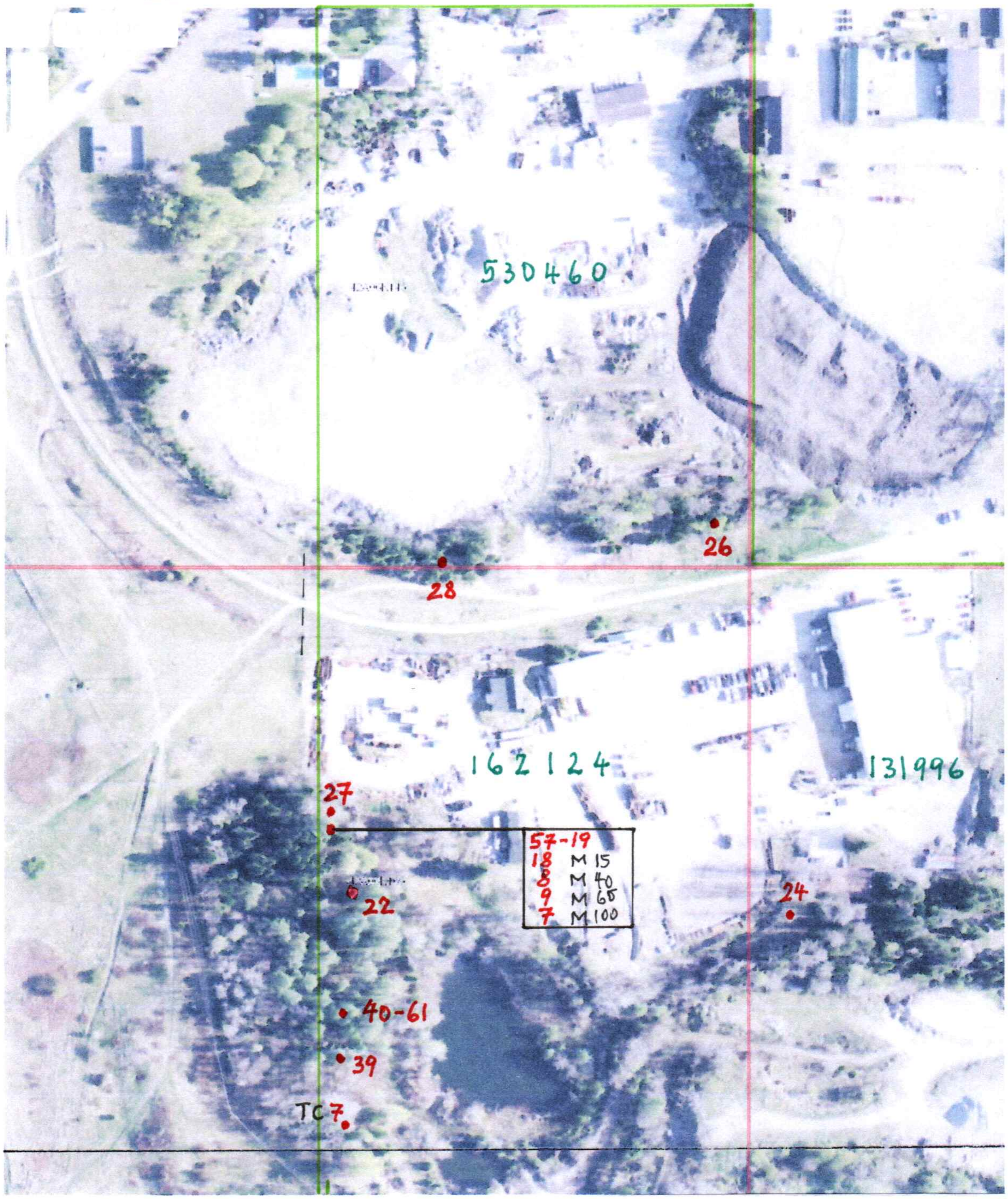


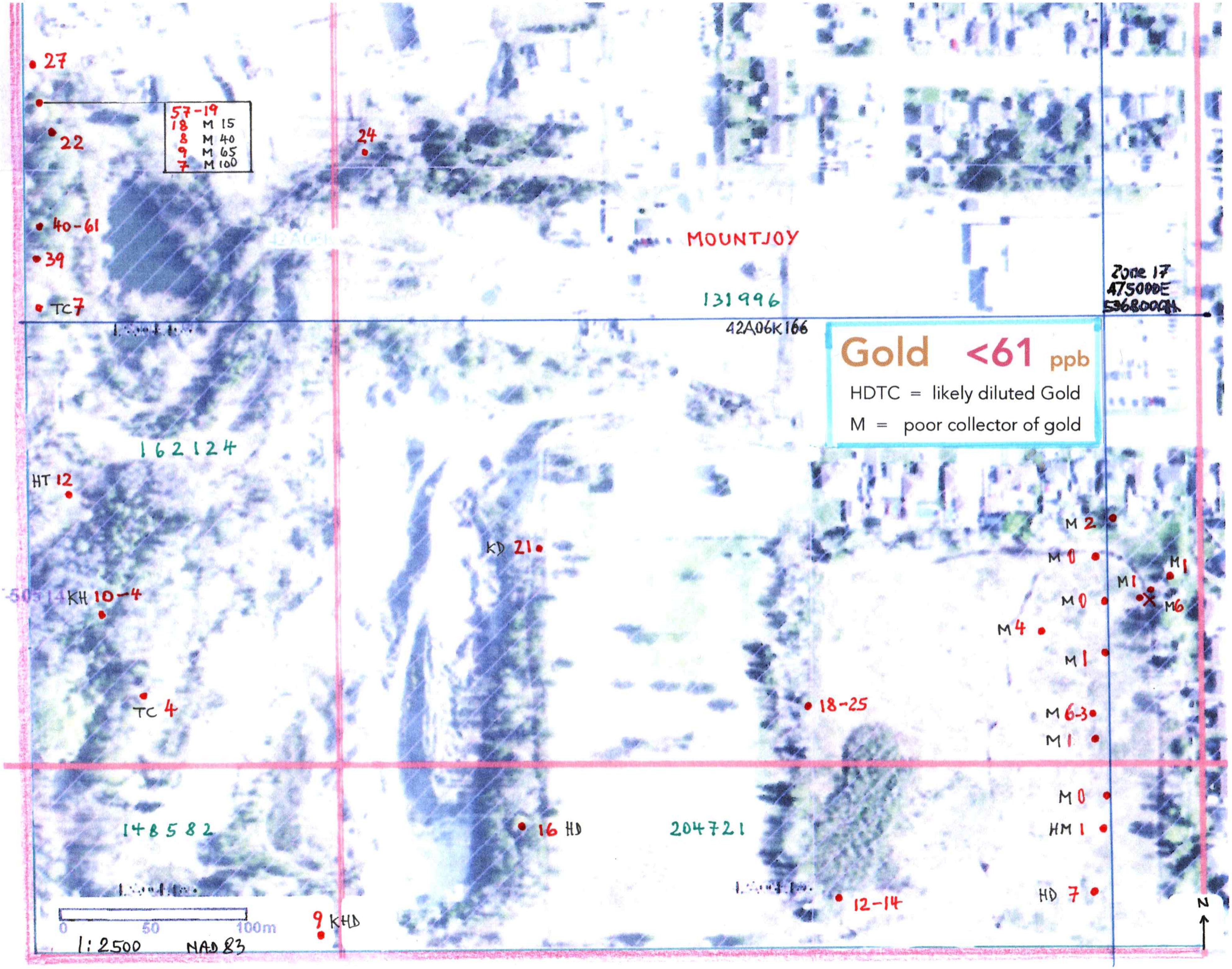
0 20 40m

1 : 2500

Gold <61 ppb

HDTC = likely diluted Gold

M = poor collector of gold



27
57-19
18 M 15
8 M 40
9 M 65
7 M 100
22
24
40-61
39
MOUNTJOY
TC 7
131996
Zone 17
475000E
5368000N
42A06K166
Gold <61 ppb
HDTC = likely diluted Gold
M = poor collector of gold
162124
HT 12
M 2
KD 21
M 0
M 1
KH 10-4
M 1
M 0
M 6
M 4
M 1
TC 4
18-25
M 6-3
M 1
M 0
148582
16 HD
204721
HM 1
HD 7
12-14
0 50 100m
9 KHD
1:2500 NAD 83
N

Quality Analysis ... **Actlabs** *Innovative Technologies*

Date Submitted:	15-Aug-19
Invoice No.:	A19-10616
Invoice Date:	29-Aug-19
Your Reference:	Daltex-1

Hermann Daxl
39-630 Riverpark Road
Timmins Ontario P4P 1B4
Canada

ATTN: Hermann Daxl

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

8001 - 8035

35 Vegetation samples were submitted for analysis. Decayed vegetation sieved < 250 µm in medium vials.

The following analytical package(s) were requested: Code 2B-~~15g~~ QOP INAAGEO (Vegetation INAA)
by neutron activation, double irradiation time for vials.

REPORT **A19-10616**

This report may be reproduced without our consent. If only selected portions of the report are reproduced, permission must be obtained. If no instructions were given at time of sample submittal regarding excess material, it will be discarded within 90 days of this report. Our liability is limited solely to the analytical cost of these analyses. Test results are representative only of material submitted for analysis.

Notes:

Footnote: INAA data may be suppressed due to high concentrations of some analytes.

CERTIFIED BY:

Emmanuel Eseme , Ph.D.
Quality Control

ACTIVATION LABORATORIES LTD.
41 Bittern Street, Ancaster, Ontario, Canada, L9G 4V5
TELEPHONE +905 648-9611 or +1.888.228.5227 FAX +1.905.648.9613
E-MAIL Ancaster@actlabs.com ACTLABS GROUP WEBSITE www.actlabs.com

DECAYED VEGETATION, IN VIALS,
K or M, sieved <250* µm

Results **Activation Laboratories Ltd.** **Report: A19-10616**

Neutron activation, double time,
Code 2B - Vegetation

STILL VOL. % Sand D silt T clay C	Analyte Symbol	at	Au	Ag	As	Ba	Br	Ca	Co	Cr	Cs	Fe	Hg	Hf	Ir	K	Mo	Na	Ni	Rb	Sb	Sc	* other sieved sizes
	Unit Symbol	cm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	
	Detection Limit	↓	0.1	0.3	0.01	5	0.01	0.01	0.1	0.3	0.05	0.005	0.05	0.05	0.1	0.01	0.05	1	2	1	0.005	0.01	
	Analysis Method		INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	micron
10 D-	8001 HD		7.0	< 0.3	7.28	193	24.10	2.62	6.8	43.8	0.78	1.830	< 0.05	1.98	< 0.1	1.10	2.67	5290	< 2	7	0.150	3.88	125-250
	8002 HM	20	1.2	< 0.3	2.77	122	19.30	2.63	2.4	34.8	< 0.05	0.560	< 0.05	2.07	< 0.1	0.52	1.31	5870	< 2	12	0.050	3.12	
	8003 M	20	< 0.1	< 0.3	1.57	38	19.90	3.42	1.1	5.7	< 0.05	0.160	0.10	0.27	< 0.1	1.29	3.25 (1.33)	469	< 2	< 1	0.060	0.72	
	8004 M	60+80	1.1	< 0.3	1.48	40	18.10	3.51	0.6	4.5	< 0.05	0.120	< 0.05	0.29	< 0.1	1.60	1.75	343	< 2	< 1	0.070	0.53	
	8005 M	50+80	5.6	< 0.3	1.83	< 5	23.10	4.43	0.6	4.1	< 0.05	0.170	0.11	0.09	< 0.1	1.68	1.89	431	< 2	< 1	0.060	0.55	
5 D	8006 M	60	0.9	< 0.3	3.57	< 5	40.20	3.52	1.1	12.0	< 0.05	0.370	0.13	0.82	< 0.1	1.37	2.68	1110	< 2	4	0.070	0.98	
	8007 M	60+80	< 0.1	< 0.3	2.98	68	38.30	3.53	0.7	7.3	< 0.05	0.280	< 0.05	0.39	< 0.1	1.27	2.96	526	< 2	< 1	0.090	0.67	
	8008 M	60	< 0.1	< 0.3	3.14	< 5	35.80	3.73	0.8	8.4	< 0.05	0.340	0.07	0.18	< 0.1	1.19	3.48	474	< 2	< 1	< 0.005	0.93	
	8009 M	60	2.0	< 0.3	4.16	47	43.30	3.69	1.2	5.8	0.54	0.250	< 0.05	0.25	< 0.1	1.44	1.90	598	< 2	< 1	0.100	0.61	
	8010 M	60	1.4	< 0.3	2.05	47	32.20	6.03	0.7	10.6	< 0.05	0.230	< 0.05	0.41	< 0.1	1.36	3.41	821	< 2	< 1	0.110	0.91	
	8011 M	50	6.2	< 0.3	4.01	121	32.90	4.81	3.1	10.6	< 0.05	0.670	< 0.05	0.46	< 0.1	1.51	1.62	1000	< 2	< 1	0.120	1.33	
	8012 M	60+80	1.3	< 0.3	5.85	59	40.20	2.86	1.5	11.3	< 0.05	0.480	< 0.05	0.35	< 0.1	1.48	3.94 (4.27)	576	< 2	< 1	0.090	0.75	
	8013 M	40	4.1	< 0.3	5.56	< 5	39.50	2.77	1.4	12.8	0.31	0.480	< 0.05	0.51	< 0.1	1.16	1.61	615	17	4	0.040	0.92	
7 D	8014 K		18.1	< 0.3	3.31	183	12.50	2.16	4.9	32.5	0.41	0.860	< 0.05	1.65	< 0.1	1.28	< 0.05	6530	< 2	18	0.510	2.77	
2 T	8015 K		39.6	< 0.3	4.72	183	11.90	1.31	2.8	27.3	< 0.05	0.850	< 0.05	1.77	< 0.1	1.35	< 0.05	4800	< 2	16	0.620	2.59	
5 D	8016 K		39.0	< 0.3	2.84	173	9.12	< 0.01	3.0	26.8	< 0.05	0.640	< 0.05	1.60	< 0.1	1.28	< 0.05	4970	< 2	13	0.420	2.22	125-250
1 D	8017 K		22.1	< 0.3	2.91	193	8.99	0.65	2.8	21.7	< 0.05	0.720	0.22	1.21	< 0.1	1.47	< 0.05	3750	< 2	< 1	0.370	1.81	
5 DT	8018 K		57.2	< 0.3	2.92	137	9.85	1.23	2.4	24.4	< 0.05	0.670	< 0.05	1.52	< 0.1	1.60	< 0.05	5220	< 2	< 1	0.430	2.04	
3 D	8019 KHD		12.1	< 0.3	2.59	265	8.03	2.03	6.5	47.6	1.06	1.170	< 0.05	4.74	< 0.1	1.93	< 0.05	9510	< 2	31	0.190	4.14	125-250
1 D	8020 KHT		10.1	< 0.3	1.60	265	4.06	< 0.01	6.1	40.4	2.24	1.260	< 0.05	3.27	< 0.1	1.43	0.69	8130	< 2	43	0.160	4.51	125-250
20 D	8021 KD		21.1	< 0.3	2.65	244	6.93	2.59	7.4	37.9	< 0.05	1.130	< 0.05	2.73	< 0.1	1.10	2.06 (0.39)	10500	< 2	39	0.280	3.91	
25 DT	8022 HD		15.6	< 0.3	2.75	243	5.30	1.14	7.1	50.9	0.46	1.280	< 0.05	4.39	< 0.1	1.27	< 0.05	10800	< 2	15	0.170	4.94	
25 D	8023 KHD		9.3	< 0.3	2.99	256	6.16	2.06	9.6	57.2	1.10	1.770	< 0.05	5.10	< 0.1	1.36	< 0.05	10900	< 2	62	0.310	5.66	
35 DC	8024 TC		4.4	< 0.3	2.44	344	4.28	1.56	8.9	56.8	2.61	1.780	< 0.05	4.38	< 0.1	1.86	< 0.05	10400	< 2	80	0.210	6.04	125-250
40 DC	8025 HT		11.9	< 0.3	3.90	269	6.82	2.34	9.1	64.2	1.54	1.690	< 0.05	5.46	< 0.1	1.48	0.43	11700	< 2	44	0.360	5.83	125-250
95 TC	8026 TC of 8024		1.7	< 0.3	1.39	380	2.10	1.75	6.0	52.6	1.73	1.530	< 0.05	6.68	< 0.1	0.36	< 0.05	16500	< 2	58	0.150	5.95	<125
80 D	8027 D of 8019		< 0.1	< 0.3	1.16	349	2.27	1.80	4.0	48.7	< 0.05	1.020	< 0.05	8.02	< 0.1	0.22	< 0.05	19900	< 2	39	0.090	4.94	<125
40 DT	8028 D of 8015		13.9	< 0.3	1.52	335	3.65	1.80	3.5	40.2	< 0.05	0.970	< 0.05	5.32	< 0.1	0.28	< 0.05	20200	< 2	49	0.210	4.24	
	8029 OREAS 45e		53.2 ✓	< 0.3	14.80 ✓	259 ✓	2.78	< 0.01 (630 ppm)	61.1 ✓	1120.0 ✓	~~< 0.05~~ 1.2	23.800 ✓	< 0.05	6.44 ✓	< 0.1	~~0.49~~ 0.336	~~< 0.05~~ 2.95	603 ✓	424 ✓	8	0.840	88.90 ✓	
	8030 TEST	~	122.0	< 0.3	61.80	287	7.45	2.75	19.3	58.8	2.05	2.250	0.69	1.92	< 0.1	1.38	< 0.05	6520	< 2	36	0.827	12.90	

K = Decayed vegetation 0_6 cm depth of soil.
M = Black swamp muck at noted depths.

Note: Sand D, silt T, clay C, do not contaminate, but dilute values.
H = Humus clayey muck where K is too thin, sievings are grayish.

Results **Activation Laboratories Ltd.** **Report: A19-10616**

	Analyte Symbol		Se	Sr	Ta	Th	U	W	Zn	La	Ce	Nd	Sm	Eu	Tb	Lu	Yb	Mass	
	Unit Symbol		ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	g	
	Detection Limit		0.1	100	0.05	0.1	0.01	0.05	2	0.01	0.1	0.3	0.001	0.05	0.1	0.001	0.005	NET	
	Analysis Method		INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	
10 D	8001	HD	< 0.1	< 100	< 0.05	4.4	3.17	< 0.05	58	15.50	30.4	16.4	2.460	0.81	< 0.1	0.080	0.626	3.98	– after removed 60% D.
	8002	HM 20	< 0.1	< 100	< 0.05	2.9	2.37	< 0.05	30	14.80	25.2	18.3	2.360	0.79	< 0.1	0.120	0.701	4.18	– on sand at 35 cm
	8003	M 20	< 0.1	< 100	< 0.05	0.9	2.67	< 0.05	29 ✓	3.53	5.9	6.5	0.623	0.21	< 0.1	< 0.001	0.200	3.17	– – " – 40 cm
	8004	M 60+80	< 0.1	< 100	< 0.05	0.7	0.38	< 0.05	11	2.26	4.9	< 0.3	0.399	0.10	< 0.1	0.010	0.128	2.61	– – " – 90 cm
	8005	M 50+80	< 0.1	< 100	< 0.05	0.7	0.98	< 0.05	16	2.46	4.9	9.3	0.320	0.09	< 0.1	< 0.001	0.152	2.73	– on rock at 90 cm
5 D	8006	M 60	< 0.1	< 100	< 0.05	1.5	1.82	< 0.05	< 2	4.49	9.3	6.2	0.654	0.18	< 0.1	< 0.001	0.249	3.15	– on sampl at 90 cm
	8007	M 60+80	< 0.1	< 100	< 0.05	0.8	0.48	< 0.05	31	2.68	4.8	7.3	0.445	0.17	< 0.1	0.010	0.204	3.82	– – " – 90 cm
	8008	M 60	< 0.1	< 100	< 0.05	1.0	0.41	< 0.05	6	5.38	9.3	5.2	0.726	0.22	< 0.1	0.040	0.264	3.76	– – " – 80 cm
	8009	M 60	1.0	100	< 0.05	0.7	< 0.01	< 0.05	< 2	2.71	4.6	7.5	0.391	< 0.05	< 0.1	0.020	0.232	3.64	– – " – 80 cm
	8010	M 60	< 0.1	< 100	< 0.05	1.1	0.35	< 0.05	< 2	3.94	7.5	6.8	0.559	0.29	< 0.1	< 0.001	0.246	3.10	– – " – 80 cm
	8011	M 50	< 0.1	< 100	< 0.05	1.4	0.66	< 0.05	32	5.84	10.5	9.9	0.879	0.16	< 0.1	< 0.001	0.402	3.12	– on bedrock at 60 cm
	8012	M 60+80	< 0.1	< 100	< 0.05	0.9	1.57	< 0.05	12 ✓	3.14	4.8	4.6	0.456	0.17	< 0.1	0.040	0.176	3.59	– on sand at 85, bedrock 110.
	8013	M 40	< 0.1	< 100	< 0.05	1.3	< 0.01	< 0.05	17	4.15	8.2	7.8	0.683	0.23	< 0.1	0.040	0.254	3.57	– on sand at 50 cm
7 D	8014	K	< 0.1	100	< 0.05	2.2	< 0.01	< 0.05	160	7.82	14.9	9.0	1.200	0.39	0.3	0.030	0.428	3.52	– some D removed
2 T	8015	K	< 0.1	< 100	< 0.05	2.0	< 0.01	< 0.05	123	7.19	13.4	7.7	1.100	0.36	< 0.1	0.060	0.446	3.14	– 30% D removed
5 D	8016	K	< 0.1	100	< 0.05	1.4	< 0.01	< 0.05	123	5.39	10.7	5.8	0.831	0.29	< 0.1	0.060	0.341	3.31	– on >60 cm dry M
1 D	8017	K	< 0.1	< 100	< 0.05	1.1	< 0.01	< 0.05	172	4.60	9.2	3.7	0.707	0.21	< 0.1	0.040	0.326	3.11	– on >70 – " –
5 DT	8018	K	< 0.1	< 100	< 0.05	1.4	< 0.01	< 0.05	190 ✓	5.27	10.3	7.3	0.841	0.21	< 0.1	0.030	0.381	3.30	– on >110 cm M, wet >80.
3 D	8019	KHD	< 0.1	200	< 0.05	3.6	0.80	< 0.05	145	13.80	25.8	20.1	2.170	0.74	< 0.1	0.100	0.801	3.80	– much DT removed
1 D	8020	KHT	< 0.1	< 100	< 0.05	4.3	0.53	< 0.05	86	15.60	28.5	13.9	2.090	0.62	0.2	0.120	0.827	4.11	– – " –
20 D	8021	KD	< 0.1	< 100	< 0.05	2.8	0.38	< 0.05	270 ✓	13.50	25.3	12.4	2.010	0.64	< 0.1	0.100	0.728	3.82	– – " –
25 DT	8022	HD	< 0.1	< 100	< 0.05	3.9	0.41	< 0.05	138	16.80	31.8	18.7	2.630	0.76	< 0.1	0.120	0.854	3.74	– – " –
20 D	8023	KHD	< 0.1	200	< 0.05	5.9	0.95	< 0.05	42	18.90	35.9	19.2	2.670	0.77	< 0.1	0.130	0.895	4.20	– – " –
35 DC	8024	TC	< 0.1	< 100	< 0.05	6.1	0.83	< 0.05	75	20.60	39.8	21.9	2.950	0.88	< 0.1	0.200	1.160	4.40	– – " –
40 DC	8025	HT	< 0.1	< 100	< 0.05	5.7	0.60	< 0.05	162	20.40	41.7	27.5	3.020	0.92	< 0.1	0.160	1.120	4.51	– – " –
95 TC	8026	TC of 8024	< 0.1	< 100	< 0.05	5.6	1.12	< 0.05	20	19.10	37.9	21.0	2.900	0.85	0.3	0.150	1.070	7.51	
80 D	8027	D of 8019	< 0.1	< 100	< 0.05	4.6	0.71	< 0.05	< 2	16.00	31.6	14.4	2.540	0.86	0.3	0.160	0.973	8.64	
40 DT	8028	D of 8015	< 0.1	< 100	< 0.05	3.3	0.50	< 0.05	33	11.20	21.4	8.4	1.720	0.73	< 0.1	0.080	0.722	6.61	
	8029	OREAS 45e	< 0.1	< 100	< 0.05	12.8 ✓	~~1.39~~ 2.5	~~< 0.05~~ 1	< 2	11.50 ✓	25.7 ✓	8.1 9.5	2.160 ✓	0.57 ✓	< 0.1	0.250 ✓	1.510 ✓	8.74	– Laterite Standard
	8030	TEST	< 0.1	< 100	< 0.05	1.6	0.49	< 0.05	345	6.60	13.9	6.1	1.310	0.56	< 0.1	0.148	0.960	3.57	

Quality Control **Activation Laboratories Ltd.** **Report: A19-10616**

Analyte Symbol	Au	Ag	As	Ba	Br	Ca	Co	Cr	Cs	Fe	Hg	Hf	Ir	K	Mo	Na	Ni	Rb	Sb	Sc
Unit Symbol	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Detection Limit	0.1	0.3	0.01	5	0.01	0.01	0.1	0.3	0.05	0.005	0.05	0.05	0.1	0.01	0.05	1	2	1	0.005	0.01
Analysis Method	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA
STSD-4 Meas	4.8		14.90	1980	12.90	2.88	13.0	92.2	< 0.05	4.070		5.46			1.98	19300	< 2	39	4.930	13.90
STSD-4 Cert	4.0		15.00	2000	13.00	2.90	13.0	93.0	1.90	4.100		5.50			2.00	20000	30	39	7.300	14.00
OREAS 45e (INAA) Meas	53.8			243		< 0.01	61.7	1100.0	1.24	23.500		6.49		0.28	< 0.05	604	503	19		88.40
OREAS 45e (INAA) Cert	53.0			246		0.06	59.0	1070.0	1.20	24.200		6.31		0.34	2.95	580	459	21		91.00
Method Blank	< 0.1	< 0.3	< 0.01	< 5	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.1	< 0.3	< 0.05	< 0.005	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.1	< 0.01	< 0.05	< 1	< 2	< 1	< 0.005	< 0.01

Quality Control **Activation Laboratories Ltd.** **Report: A19-10616**

Analyte Symbol	Se	Sr	Ta	Th	U	W	Zn	La	Ce	Nd	Sm	Eu	Tb	Lu	Yb	Mass
Unit Symbol	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	g
Detection Limit	0.1	100	0.05	0.1	0.01	0.05	2	0.01	0.1	0.3	0.001	0.05	0.1	0.001	0.005	
Analysis Method	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA
STSD-4 Meas		200	< 0.05	4.3	2.97	< 0.05	106	23.80	43.7	25.3	4.960	1.52	0.9	0.400	2.580	
STSD-4 Cert		350	0.60	4.3	3.00	2.00	107	24.00	44.0	21.0	5.000	1.20	0.8	0.400	2.600	
OREAS 45e (INAA) Meas		< 100	< 0.05	13.1	2.29	< 0.05		11.70	23.0	10.4	2.240	0.51	< 0.1	0.250	1.530	
OREAS 45e (INAA) Cert		16	0.63	13.0	2.54	1.06		11.10	23.5	9.5	2.130	0.55	0.4	0.230	1.480	
Method Blank	< 0.1	< 100	< 0.05	< 0.1	< 0.01	< 0.05	< 2	< 0.01	< 0.1	< 0.3	< 0.001	< 0.05	< 0.1	< 0.001	< 0.005	10.00

Quality Analysis ... Actlabs **Innovative Technologies**

Report No.:	**A19-15757**
Report Date:	**11-Dec-19**
Date Submitted:	**19-Nov-19**
Your Reference:	**DALTEX-2**

Hermann Daxl
39-630 Riverpark Road
Timmins Ontario P4P 1B4
Canada

ATTN: Hermann Daxl

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

8036 – 8059

24 Vial samples were submitted for analysis. Decayed vegetation sieved < 250 in medium vials

The following analytical package(s) were requested:		Testing Date:
2B-~~15g~~ – Vegetation	QOP INAAGEO (Vegetation INAA)	2019-12-03 13:51:20

by Neutron Activation, double irradiation time for vials.

REPORT **A19-15757**

This report may be reproduced without our consent. If only selected portions of the report are reproduced, permission must be obtained. If no instructions were given at time of sample submittal regarding excess material, it will be discarded within 90 days of this report. Our liability is limited solely to the analytical cost of these analyses. Test results are representative only of material submitted for analysis.

Notes:

Footnote: INAA data may be suppressed due to high concentrations of some analytes.

CERTIFIED BY:

Emmanuel Eseme , Ph.D.
Quality Control
Coordinator

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DECAYED VEGETATION IN VIALS, K and M, sieved < 250*

Results — **Activation Laboratories Ltd.** — **Report: A19-15757**

Neutron activation, double time, Code 2B - vegetation

STILL Vol.% Sand D silt T Clay C	Analyte Symbol	at cm ↓	Au	Ag	As	Ba	Br	Ca	Co	Cr	Cs	Fe	Hg	Hf	Ir	K	Mo	Na	Ni	Rb	Sb	Sc	OTHER * sieved sizes micron
	Unit Symbol		ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	
	Detection Limit		0.1	0.3	0.01	5	0.01	0.01	0.1	0.3	0.05	0.005	0.05	0.05	0.1	0.01	0.05	1	2	1	0.005	0.01	
	Analysis Method		INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	
15 D	8036 K		26.1	< 0.3	7.17	287	7.86	2.94	17.2	76.1	< 0.05	1.740	< 0.05	2.69	< 0.1	0.78	0.15	8370	< 2	< 1	0.650	6.15	125-250
15 DT	8037 K		28.3	< 0.3	3.09	182	6.36	2.59	8.3	45.7	< 0.05	0.990	< 0.05	2.15	< 0.1	0.61	< 0.05	8830	< 2	21	0.480	3.81	
-θ-	8038 K		26.9	< 0.3	4.08	156	12.80	1.50	5.8	23.4	< 0.05	0.590	0.09	0.69	< 0.1	0.78	< 0.05	3690	< 2	14	0.410	1.98	
1 D	8039 M	15	18.2	< 0.3	1.96	55	17.30	< 0.01	3.0	10.0	< 0.05	0.270	< 0.05	0.95	< 0.1	0.70	< 0.05	3250	< 2	< 1	0.260	1.26	
-θ-	8040 M	40	8.0	< 0.3	1.71	63	14.70	0.21	1.7	7.1	< 0.05	0.180	< 0.05	0.35	< 0.1	0.82	< 0.05	1780	< 2	7	0.170	0.85	
1 D	8041 M	65	9.1	< 0.3	1.63	< 5	13.90	0.67	< 0.1	8.1	< 0.05	0.160	< 0.05	0.26	< 0.1	0.71	< 0.05	1510	< 2	< 1	0.080	0.78	
-θ-	8042 M	100	7.0	< 0.3	1.52	42	14.70	0.67	< 0.1	6.9	< 0.05	0.160	0.24	0.18	< 0.1	0.89	< 0.05	1410	< 2	< 1	0.060	0.74	
10 D	8043 KDT		24.1	< 0.3	4.99	327	9.27	0.60	8.6	54.4	0.94	1.390	< 0.05	3.77	< 0.1	0.53	< 0.05	10900	< 2	59	0.470	5.22	125-250
90 TC	8044 KDT		7.0	< 0.3	1.89	446	2.47	0.77	8.3	57.8	1.73	1.380	< 0.05	5.30	< 0.1	0.35	< 0.05	17000	< 2	65	0.210	6.54	
	8045 OREAS 47		45.4 ✓	< 0.3	8.37	477	0.67	1.31	53.3	113.0	1.99	2.220	< 0.05	4.09	< 0.1	0.45	3.96	26600	154	15	0.270	9.15	
	8046 = 8005	5.6	2.7	< 0.3	2.62	34	22.40	3.00	1.6	6.2	< 0.05	0.160	< 0.05	0.28	< 0.1	0.86	3.10	540	< 2	< 1	0.060	0.62	
	8047 = 8014	18.1	24.7	< 0.3	3.89	201	12.00	1.88	5.1	31.5	< 0.05	0.760	< 0.05	1.52	< 0.1	0.60	< 0.05	6830	< 2	12	0.460	2.90	
	8048 = 8015	39.6	61.2	< 0.3	5.78	210	10.40	< 0.01	3.8	30.5	< 0.05	0.680	0.35	1.73	< 0.1	0.72	0.47	4990	77	< 1	0.580	2.71	
	8049 = 8018	57.2	18.8	< 0.3	3.70	111	10.20	1.14	3.9	26.0	< 0.05	0.570	0.23	1.38	< 0.1	1.14	< 0.05	4600	74	< 1	0.470	2.02	
	8050 = 8019	12.1	13.7	< 0.3	3.17	360	7.60	1.38	6.4	58.5	1.69	1.050	< 0.05	5.13	< 0.1	0.59	< 0.05	11400	109	10	0.250	4.79	
	8051 = 8020	10.1	3.7	< 0.3	1.62	338	3.75	< 0.01	6.4	34.7	1.66	1.050	0.33	3.02	< 0.1	0.58	< 0.05	8270	< 2	51	0.130	3.99	
	8052 TEST	~	83.8	< 0.3	49.60	88	6.13	1.80	18.8	65.7	< 0.05	1.640	0.22	1.85	< 0.1	0.81	< 0.05	6510	< 2	28	0.580	12.10	
	8053 TEST	~	230.0	< 0.3	37.20	339	0.92	1.16	12.2	121.0	0.84	2.090	< 0.05	2.90	< 0.1	0.41	< 0.05	17200	< 2	43	0.460	14.60	

K = Decayed vegetation 0-6 cm depth

M = Black swamp muck (here swamp is rather dry) - 8018 is K 5% DT at 8039 - 8042.

D = Sand

T = Silt

C = Clay

Note: Sand, silt, clay, do not contaminate, but somewhat dilute, as per 8044 with 90% TC.

Results **Activation Laboratories Ltd.** **Report: A19-15757**

Analyte Symbol	Se	Sr	Ta	Th	U	W	Zn	La	Ce	Nd	Sm	Eu	Tb	Lu	Yb	Mass	
Unit Symbol	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	g	
Detection Limit	0.1	100	0.05	0.1	0.01	0.05	2	0.01	0.1	0.3	0.001	0.05	0.1	0.001	0.005		
Analysis Method	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	
15 D 8036 K	< 0.1	< 100	< 0.05	4.7	1.11	< 0.05	238	19.80	33.6	28.0	3.000	0.77	< 0.1	0.090	1.040	3.74	– much DT removed
15 DT 8037 K	< 0.1	200	< 0.05	2.3	0.86	0.77	203	9.71	14.1	13.1	1.530	0.32	< 0.1	0.060	0.600	3.46	– " –
θ 8038 K	< 0.1	< 100	< 0.05	1.4	< 0.01	< 0.05	142	5.15	8.6	7.3	0.799	< 0.05	< 0.1	< 0.001	0.370	3.20	– " –
1 D 8039 M 15	< 0.1	< 100	< 0.05	1.1	0.32	< 0.05	46	3.71	9.1	7.0	0.571	0.11	< 0.1	0.010	0.340	3.43	DRAINED SWAMP – GOLD SHOWS EVEN IN DEEP BLACK MUCK (8039–8042)
θ 8040 M 40	< 0.1	100	< 0.05	0.9	< 0.01	< 0.05	23	2.59	3.3	< 0.3	0.400	0.07	< 0.1	0.010	0.190	3.18	
1 D 8041 M 65	< 0.1	< 100	< 0.05	0.7	< 0.01	< 0.05	< 2	2.43	3.7	< 0.3	0.372	< 0.05	< 0.1	0.010	0.170	3.09	
θ 8042 M 100	< 0.1	< 100	< 0.05	0.7	< 0.01	< 0.05	25	2.08	5.1	2.4	0.347	0.06	< 0.1	0.010	0.180	2.81	
10 D 8043 KDT	< 0.1	< 100	< 0.05	5.2	0.79	< 0.05	126	15.80	25.5	22.3	2.410	0.59	< 0.1	0.090	1.230	4.16	– much DT removed
90 TC 8044 KDT	< 0.1	< 100	< 0.05	5.6	1.15	< 0.05	32	19.40	31.4	19.6	3.010	0.86	0.1	0.130	1.240	6.82	– left in clay + silt
8045 OREAS 47	< 0.1	< 100	< 0.05	3.9	0.96	< 0.05	199	31.40	43.0	32.7	3.950	1.18	< 0.1	0.120	1.170	9.63	– STANDARD IS AUGMENTED TILL
8046 = 8005	< 0.1	< 100	< 0.05	0.8	1.22	< 0.05	12	2.09	4.0	< 0.3	0.309	0.12	< 0.1	< 0.001	0.270	2.59	RERUN AS TEST (8046–8051)
8047 = 8014	< 0.1	< 100	< 0.05	2.1	0.56	< 0.05	118	6.77	11.6	5.3	1.200	0.36	< 0.1	0.050	0.610	3.49	
8048 = 8015	< 0.1	< 100	< 0.05	1.7	< 0.01	< 0.05	118	6.09	10.4	6.8	1.100	0.30	< 0.1	0.040	0.690	3.03	
8049 = 8018	< 0.1	< 100	< 0.05	1.3	< 0.01	< 0.05	191	4.56	7.9	4.8	0.786	0.20	< 0.1	0.030	0.400	2.18	85% full-loose
8050 = 8019	< 0.1	200	< 0.05	4.0	1.29	< 0.05	134	13.40	22.8	20.5	2.320	0.63	< 0.1	0.110	0.770	3.81	
8051 = 8020	< 0.1	< 100	< 0.05	3.3	0.67	< 0.05	30	12.90	20.0	14.8	1.650	0.47	< 0.1	0.080	0.770	3.87	
8052 TEST	< 0.1	< 100	< 0.05	1.4	< 0.01	1.14	198	5.81	10.6	5.1	1.350	0.62	< 0.1	0.120	1.200	3.51	– TEST
8053 TEST	< 0.1	< 100	< 0.05	2.6	0.64	1.22	57	8.03	14.1	10.9	1.770	0.52	< 0.1	0.120	1.280	8.09	– TEST

Quality Control | **Activation Laboratories Ltd.** | **Report: A19-15757**

Analyte Symbol	Au	Ag	As	Ba	Br	Ca	Co	Cr	Cs	Fe	Hg	Hf	Ir	K	Mo	Na	Ni	Rb	Sb	Sc
Unit Symbol	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppb	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Detection Limit	0.1	0.3	0.01	5	0.01	0.01	0.1	0.3	0.05	0.005	0.05	0.05	0.1	0.01	0.05	1	2	1	0.005	0.01
Analysis Method	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA
STSD-4 Meas	0.9		10.40	1630	10.60	2.40	14.3	99.3	< 0.05	3.340		5.25			2.68	20700	< 2	44	5.200	11.30
STSD-4 Cert	4.0		15.00	2000	13.00	2.90	13.0	93.0	1.90	4.100		5.50			2.00	20000	30	39	7.300	14.00
OREAS 45e (INAA) Meas	54.8			237		< 0.01	59.7	1180.0	< 0.05	20.100		6.14		0.28	3.12	656	509	< 1		94.40
OREAS 45e (INAA) Cert	53.0			246		0.06	59.0	1070.0	1.20	24.200		6.31		0.34	2.95	580	459	21		91.00
Method Blank	< 0.1	< 0.3	0.22	< 5	0.13	< 0.01	< 0.1	< 0.3	< 0.05	0.010	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.1	< 0.01	< 0.05	< 1	< 2	< 1	0.010	0.04

Quality Control | **Activation Laboratories Ltd.** | **Report: A19-15757**

Analyte Symbol	Se	Sr	Ta	Th	U	W	Zn	La	Ce	Nd	Sm	Eu	Tb	Lu	Yb	Mass
Unit Symbol	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	g
Detection Limit	0.1	100	0.05	0.1	0.01	0.05	2	0.01	0.1	0.3	0.001	0.05	0.1	0.001	0.005	
Analysis Method	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA	INAA
STSD-4 Meas		< 100	< 0.05	3.3	2.29	< 0.05	108	20.20		29.4	4.750	1.19	1.4	0.310	2.200	
STSD-4 Cert		350	0.60	4.3	3.00	2.00	107	24.00		21.0	5.000	1.20	0.8	0.400	2.600	
OREAS 45e (INAA) Meas		< 100	< 0.05	13.2	2.40	< 0.05		10.40	23.0	7.0	2.210	0.35	< 0.1	0.270	1.770	
OREAS 45e (INAA) Cert		16	0.63	13.0	2.54	1.06		11.10	23.5	9.5	2.130	0.55	0.4	0.230	1.480	
Method Blank	< 0.1	< 100	< 0.05	0.1	< 0.01	< 0.05	3	0.16	0.2	< 0.3	0.022	< 0.05	< 0.1	< 0.001	< 0.005	10.00

Reruns by vegetation method, 1 g unashed in HNO3 topped with HCl, ALS Vancouver, VA19229922.

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	ME-VEG41 Au ppb	ME-VEG41 Ag ppm	ME-VEG41 Al %	ME-VEG41 As ppm	ME-VEG41 B ppm	ME-VEG41 Ba ppm	ME-VEG41 Be ppm	ME-VEG41 Bi ppm	ME-VEG41 Ca %	ME-VEG41 Cd ppm	ME-VEG41 Ce ppm
324 = 8003	4.1	0.028	0.17	1.82	11	33.8	0.11	0.023	3.90	0.316	3.670
325 = 8012	3.1 1.3	0.019	0.15	5.39	8	43.8	0.04	0.024	2.49	0.308	2.640
326 = 8018	14.0 18.8	0.147	0.14	3.09	8	43.1	0.04	0.166	0.95	0.758	4.240
327 = 8021	5.6 21.1	0.070	0.33	1.91	10	46.8	0.08	0.083	1.70	2.060	13.300
328 OREAS 47	43.1	0.093	0.77	9.17	3	60.7	0.14	0.111	0.59	0.420	38.200

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	ME-VEG41 Co ppm	ME-VEG41 Cr ppm	ME-VEG41 Cs ppm	ME-VEG41 Cu ppm	ME-VEG41 Fe %	ME-VEG41 Ga ppm	ME-VEG41 Ge ppm	ME-VEG41 Hf ppm	ME-VEG41 Hg ppm	ME-VEG41 In ppm	ME-VEG41 K %
324 = 8003	0.62	3.15	0.183	5.85	0.135	0.442	0.077	0.049	0.082	0.008	0.01
325 = 8012	1.34	2.68	0.195	4.43	0.414	0.396	0.049	0.052	0.067	-0.005	0.01
326 = 8018	1.53	6.80	0.207	44.90	0.299 0.45	0.493	0.070	0.025	0.209	0.088	0.06
327 = 8021	3.56	12.70	0.237	25.00	0.511	1.070	0.045	0.048	0.058	0.026	0.07
328 OREAS 47	47.40	28.50	1.075	147.50	1.365 1.65	2.500 3.3	0.021	0.187	0.016	0.024	0.11

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	ME-VEG41 La ppm	ME-VEG41 Li ppm	ME-VEG41 Mg %	ME-VEG41 Mn ppm	ME-VEG41 Mo ppm	ME-VEG41 Na %	ME-VEG41 Nb ppm	ME-VEG41 Ni ppm	ME-VEG41 P %	ME-VEG41 Pb ppm	ME-VEG41 Pd ppm
324 = 8003	1.93	0.4	0.148	36.0	1.33	0.005	0.121	4.81	0.039	1.60	-0.001
325 = 8012	1.32	0.3	0.124	482.0	4.27	0.007	0.125	4.45	0.034	1.87	-0.001
326 = 8018	2.07	0.8	0.131	230.0	0.51	0.006	0.217	5.71	0.096	21.30	0.001
327 = 8021	6.13	2.5	0.272	234.0	0.39	0.001	0.448	10.10	0.100	10.90	0.001
328 OREAS 47	22.50	6.7	0.470	253.0	10.05 12.7	0.075	0.187	71.60	0.052	262.00	0.034 0.043

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	ME-VEG41 Pt ppm	ME-VEG41 Rb ppm	ME-VEG41 Re ppm	ME-VEG41 S %	ME-VEG41 Sb ppm	ME-VEG41 Sc ppm	ME-VEG41 Se ppm	ME-VEG41 Sn ppm	ME-VEG41 Sr ppm	ME-VEG41 Ta ppm	ME-VEG41 Te ppm
324 = 8003	0.005	0.85	0.002	0.65	0.07	0.33	1.265	0.07	37.7	0.006	-0.02
325 = 8012	0.004	0.92	0.003	0.81	0.07	0.33	1.345	0.06	26.1	0.005	-0.02
326 = 8018	0.005	1.81	-0.001	0.18	0.31	0.28	1.480	0.47	17.4	0.005	-0.02
327 = 8021	0.006	5.40	-0.001	0.12	0.16	0.67	0.501	0.22	23.6	0.003	-0.02
328 OREAS 47	0.015 0.026	6.84	-0.001	0.04	0.01	2.99	0.060	? 0.77 2.54	29.0	0.001	-0.02

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION	ME-VEG41 Th ppm	ME-VEG41 Ti %	ME-VEG41 Tl ppm	ME-VEG41 U ppm	ME-VEG41 V ppm	ME-VEG41 W ppm	ME-VEG41 Y ppm	ME-VEG41 Zn ppm	ME-VEG41 Zr ppm
324 = 8003	0.194	0.003	0.040	2.290	7.27	0.06	1.17	23.3	2.16
325 = 8012	0.189	0.003	0.035	0.685	5.55	0.06	0.92	15.3	2.19
326 = 8018	0.196	0.007	0.054	0.079	4.06	0.32	0.68	176.0	1.15
327 = 8021	0.425	0.013	0.040	0.210	7.04	0.24	2.33	283.0	2.15
328 OREAS 47	2.660	0.059	0.068	0.372	22.40	0.02	5.29	205.0	6.56

RERUN

Results **Activation Laboratories Ltd.** **Report: A19-15558** ULTRATRACE 2-AQUA REGIA

Analyte Symbol	Li	Be	B	Na	Mg	Al	P	S	K	Ca	V	Cr	Ti	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga
Unit Symbol	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Detection Limit	0.1	0.1	1	0.001	0.01	0.01	0.001	0.001	0.01	0.01	1	1	0.01	1	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.02
Analysis Method	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-ICP	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS
945 = 8018	1.0	< 0.1	6	0.020	0.13	0.18	0.101	0.180	0.06	0.81	6	10	< 0.01	219	0.45 (0.3)	1.6	6.0	46.7	185.0	0.51

Analyte Symbol	Ge	As	Se	Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Sc	Pr	Gd	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Nb	Mo	Ag	Cd	In	Sn
Unit Symbol	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Detection Limit	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.01	0.002	0.01	0.02	0.05
Analysis Method	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS
945 = 8018	< 0.1	2.7	0.6	1.9	18.7	0.87	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	0.3	0.40	0.127	0.78	0.09	0.79

Analyte Symbol	Sb	Te	Cs	Ba	La	Ce	Nd	Sm	Eu	Tb	Yb	Lu	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Au	Tl	Pb	Bi
Unit Symbol	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm
Detection Limit	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.5	0.5	0.01	0.02	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.05	0.1	0.001	0.5	0.02	0.1	0.02
Analysis Method	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS
945 = 8018	0.75	< 0.02	0.19	50.2	2.6	4.82	2.27	0.3	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.05	0.4	< 0.001	7.3 (57.2, 18.8 INAA)	0.06	22.6	0.19

Analyte Symbol	Th	U	Hg
Unit Symbol	ppm	ppm	ppb
Detection Limit	0.1	0.1	10
Analysis Method	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS
945 = 8018	0.2	< 0.1	160

Quality Analysis ... Actlabs *Innovative Technologies*

Date Submitted:	12-Aug-19
Invoice No.:	A19-10424
Invoice Date:	04-Sep-19
Your Reference:	DALTEX-R

Hermann Daxl
39-630 Riverpark Road
Timmins Ontario P4P 1B4
Canada

ATTN: Hermann Daxl

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS

ROCKS

2 Rock samples were submitted for analysis. ~ 3 Kg each, 800 g pulped each.

The following analytical package(s) were requested:
Code 1A2-Timmins QOP AA-Au (Au - Fire Assay AA) 30 g
Code 1C-OES-Timmins QOP PGE-OES (Fire Assay ICPOES) 30 g
Code UT-2-0.5g QOP AquaGeo/QOP Ultratrace-1 (Aqua Regia ICPOES/ICPMS)

REPORT **A19-10424**

Notes:

Assays are recommended for values above the upper limit. The Au from AR-MS is only semi-quantitative. For accurate Au data, fire assay is recommended.

If value exceeds upper limit we recommend reassay by fire assay gravimetric-Code 1A3.

CERTIFIED BY:

Elitsa Hrischeva, Ph.D.
Quality Control

ACTIVATION LABORATORIES LTD.
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30 g FIRE ASSAY

Activation Laboratories Ltd. **Report: A19-10424**

Analyte Symbol	Au	Au	Pd	Pt	Li	Be	B	Na	Mg	Al	P	S	K	Ca	V	Cr	Ti	Mn	Fe	Co
Unit Symbol	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm
Detection Limit	5	2	5	5	0.1	0.1	1	0.001	0.01	0.01	0.001	0.001	0.01	0.01	1	1	0.01	1	0.01	0.1
Analysis Method	FA-AA	FA-ICP	FA-ICP	FA-ICP	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-ICP	AR-ICP	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-ICP	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS
DALTEX-1 tr. py	< 5	< 2	< 5	< 5	8.1	0.1	< 1	0.056	1.22	2.67	0.184	0.155	0.03	4.54	19	22	< 0.01	1970	9.21	24.7
DALTEX-2	< 5	< 2	< 5	< 5	6.9	0.1	1	0.081	0.71	2.35	0.246	0.056	0.05	1.83	16	22	< 0.01	825	6.53	21.3

ULTRATRACE 2 - 0.5g - Aqua regia **Results** **Activation Laboratories Ltd.** **Report: A19-10424**

Analyte Symbol	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Sc	Pr	Gd	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Nb	Mo
Unit Symbol	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Detection Limit	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.02	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.01
Analysis Method	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS
DALTEX-1	13.2	18.3	146.0	16.00	< 0.1	< 0.1	0.7	0.8	38.6	12.40	2.8	15.5	3.5	4.8	2.9	0.5	1.4	0.2	< 0.1	0.82
DALTEX-2	11.9	21.3	120.0	14.40	< 0.1	< 0.1	0.3	1.3	22.1	12.70	1.7	13.0	4.4	5.6	3.0	0.5	1.4	0.2	< 0.1	0.82

Results **Activation Laboratories Ltd.** **Report: A19-10424**

Analyte Symbol	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	Cs	Ba	La	Ce	Nd	Sm	Eu	Tb	Yb	Lu	Hf	Ta	W	Re
Unit Symbol	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm
Detection Limit	0.002	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.5	0.5	0.01	0.02	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.05	0.1	0.001
Analysis Method	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS
DALTEX-1	0.010	0.11	0.12	0.12	< 0.02	0.05	0.07	20.9	8.7	24.60	19.20	5.1	1.3	0.6	1.0	0.1	< 0.1	< 0.05	< 0.1	< 0.001
DALTEX-2	0.009	0.06	0.09	0.11	< 0.02	0.03	0.10	25.9	10.8	31.20	23.90	6.4	1.6	0.6	1.0	0.1	< 0.1	< 0.05	< 0.1	< 0.001

Results **Activation Laboratories Ltd.** **Report: A19-10424**

Analyte Symbol	Au	Tl	Pb	Bi	Th	U	Hg
Unit Symbol	ppb	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppb
Detection Limit	0.5	0.02	0.1	0.02	0.1	0.1	10
Analysis Method	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS	AR-MS
DALTEX-1	1.4	0.03	0.5	0.03	0.4	< 0.1	50
DALTEX-2	< 0.5	0.03	0.5	< 0.02	0.6	< 0.1	40

SUBMITTED ANDESITE FLOW BRECCIA, ~3 Kg each,
FOR FINE CRUSH < 2mm, PULVERIZED 800 g < 100 µm each.

ALS Canada Ltd.

2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: +1 (604) 984 0221 Fax: +1 (604) 984 0218
www.alsglobal.com/geochemistry

To: **HERMANN DAXL**
39-630 RIVERPARK RD
TIMMINS ON P4P 1B4

Finalized Date: 2-SEP-2019
Account: DAXHER

30 g Fire Assay | *0.5 g aqua regia ULTRATRACE*

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS TM19202544

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOD	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	PGM-MS23 Au ppm 0.001	PGM-MS23 Pt ppm 0.0005	PGM-MS23 Pd ppm 0.001	ME-MS41 Ag ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 Al % 0.01	ME-MS41 As ppm 0.1	ME-MS41 Au ppm 0.02 ?	ME-MS41 B ppm 10	ME-MS41 Ba ppm 10	ME-MS41 Be ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Bi ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 Ca % 0.01	ME-MS41 Cd ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 Ce ppm 0.02
DALTEX-1-BF	*<1 mm reject*	0.84 ✓	<0.001	<0.0005	0.001	0.01	2.51	2.0	<0.02	<10	10	0.10	0.02	3.56	0.09	14.05
DALTEX-1-BC	*1-5 mm reject*	0.87 ✓	<0.001	<0.0005	0.001											
DALTEX-1-PY	*<1 mm panned*	0.06 ✓	0.001	<0.0005	0.001	0.02	2.47	8.8	<0.02	<10	10	0.16	0.05	3.52	0.09	14.10
DALTEX-3	*rock chips*	2.69 ✓	<0.001	<0.0005	0.001											

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOD	ME-MS41 Co ppm 0.1	ME-MS41 Cr ppm 1	ME-MS41 Cs ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Cu ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Fe % 0.01	ME-MS41 Ga ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Ge ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Hf ppm 0.02	ME-MS41 Hg ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 In ppm 0.005	ME-MS41 K % 0.01	ME-MS41 La ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Li ppm 0.1	ME-MS41 Mg % 0.01	ME-MS41 Mn ppm 5
DALTEX-1-BF	*pulv. all*	20.0	21	0.05	13.8	8.59	14.30	0.07	0.08	0.01	0.092	0.02	5.2	6.7	0.99	1500
DALTEX-1-BC	*pulv. all*															
DALTEX-1-PY	*pulv. all*	32.9	20	0.08	15.6	8.48	15.15	0.06	0.16	<0.01	0.092	0.05	5.4	7.0	0.98	1440
DALTEX-3	*pulv. 800 g*															

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOD	ME-MS41 Mo ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Na % 0.01	ME-MS41 Nb ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Ni ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 P ppm 10	ME-MS41 Pb ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Rb ppm 0.1	ME-MS41 Re ppm 0.001	ME-MS41 S % 0.01	ME-MS41 Sb ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Sc ppm 0.1	ME-MS41 Se ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Sn ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Sr ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Ta ppm 0.01
DALTEX-1-BF		0.59	0.04	<0.05	10.9	1990	0.4	0.6	<0.001	0.18	0.07	15.6	0.4	<0.2	29.3	<0.01
DALTEX-1-BC																
DALTEX-1-PY	*- 1% panned pyrite*	0.54	0.09	<0.05	13.2	1740	0.5	1.3	<0.001	0.78	0.09	16.9	1.8	<0.2	38.4	<0.01
DALTEX-3																

Sample Description	Method / Analyte / Units / LOD	ME-MS41 Te ppm 0.01	ME-MS41 Th ppm 0.2	ME-MS41 Ti % 0.005	ME-MS41 Tl ppm 0.02	ME-MS41 U ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 V ppm 1	ME-MS41 W ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Y ppm 0.05	ME-MS41 Zn ppm 2	ME-MS41 Zr ppm 0.5
DALTEX-1-BF		<0.01	0.3	<0.005	<0.02	<0.05	16	<0.05	11.20	130	3.8
DALTEX-1-BC											
DALTEX-1-PY		0.02	0.3	0.005	<0.02	<0.05	15	<0.05	12.55	120	5.9
DALTEX-3											

ANDESITE FLOW BRECCIA IS BARREN, THE TRACE PYRITE ALSO.

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To: HERMANN DAXL
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Finalized Date: 2-SEP-2019
Account: DAXHER

CERTIFICATE TM19202544

P.O. No.: DALTEX-R2
This report is for 4 Crushed Rock samples submitted to our lab in Timmins, ON, Canada on 15-AUG-2019.
The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

HERMANN DAXL		

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
PUL-32	Pulverize 1000g to 85% < 75 um
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
LOG-24	Pulp Login - Rcd w/o Barcode
PUL-31	Pulverize split to 85% <75 um
CRU-QC	Crushing QC Test
PUL-QC	Pulverizing QC Test
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	
ME-MS41	Ultra Trace Aqua Regia ICP-MS	
PGM-MS23	Pt, Pd, Au 30g FA ICP-MS	ICP-MS

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

Signature:
Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager

LOG OF WORK SW Edge TIMMINS 2019

24	JULY	Sampled 8001 – 8009
25	"	Drying, envelopes, plot, organize and GPS maps.
26	"	Sampled 8010 – 8011, handstripped outcrop and OB.
27	"	Sampled 8013 – 8014, sampled outcrop, drying.
28	"	Sieving
31	"	Sampled 8015 – 8018, searching for outcrops in sand pit.
1	AUG.	Dry and sieve
3	"	Washed + described rock samples, recovered outcrop.
4	"	Sampled 8019 – 8020, searched for suitable samples.
5	"	Drying + sieving + plan next.
6	"	Sampled 8021 – 8025, Drying
8	"	Drying, sieving 8021 – 8025, panning 8019 + 8023
10	"	Filled vials, selected repeat + standards, weighing.
12	"	2 Lab orders, shipped chips to Actlabs, mailed vials.
14	"	Picked up rejects, selected and panned, made ALS order, shipped.
14	SEP	Sampled 8036 – 8044
15	"	Drying samples.
20	"	Sieving 8036-8044
14	NOV.	Filled + weighed vials, lab order, ship, memos to lab.
19	Days	Field and prep samples
22	NOV.	Search MNDM Files for previous work
23	"	Write report about it, also type rock descriptions
24	"	Evaluate and annotate 8001 – 8035 results.
27	DEC.	Evaluate and annotate 8039 – 8051 results.
28	"	Make maps, write report.
29–31	"	Write report
3 – 6	JAN 2020	– " – and finalize.
12	Days	Report